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REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 16 December 1993, the General Assembly adopted without a vote resolution 48/76 E entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", by which, inter alia, it requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of that resolution.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request and covers the period from August 1993 to July 1994.

II. FUNCTIONING OF THE REGIONAL CENTRES

3. The end of the cold war has brought about a significant change in the international security environment. Arms control and disarmament remain of primordial importance, but they are increasingly seen as part and parcel of a broader concept of peace and security, as well as in many respects facilitating efforts in the field of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and post-conflict peace-building. While matters pertaining to nuclear and other traditional global disarmament issues occupy an important place on the disarmament agenda, emphasis in the pursuit of disarmament has also gradually shifted to a new strategy, the most notable part of which is the regional approach to disarmament.

4. In the face of recent fundamental changes in the international situation, regional and subregional issues have acquired additional urgency and importance in the field of disarmament and international security. Regional approaches to disarmament could promote openness, transparency and confidence-building and also curb the proliferation of weapons by taking into account the prevailing political and security conditions in each region. Reflecting these circumstances, and while maintaining the mandate, paragraphs 1 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 48/76 E refer to new areas of the activities of the regional centres in the following manner:

> "1. Commends the activities being carried out by the regional centres in identifying and broadening the understanding of pressing disarmament and security issues and exploring optimum solutions under given specific conditions prevailing in each region, in accordance with their mandates.
>
> "3. Also encourages further use of the potential of the regional centres to maintain the increased interest in and momentum for revitalization of the Organization to meet the challenges of a new phase of international relations in order to fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations related to peace, disarmament and development, taking into account the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security as adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session."

5. While the regional centres could play a meaningful role in the post-cold-war era, the experience of the years since the establishment of the centres has shown that Member States, though willing to finance substantive activities, are more reluctant to provide resources for the administrative and related costs of the centres. The Secretary-General wishes to emphasize that, in accordance with the terms under which the centres were established, voluntary contributions remain the primary source of financing for the activities of the centres and are thus needed to enable the centres to carry out their mandated tasks. However, guaranteed funding is also essential to cover the administrative costs. Without a satisfactory solution to this question, the centres will not be able to carry out their functions, and even less so in meeting the new challenges. In fact, owing to the unpredictability in sustaining the administrative and related costs, a decline in voluntary contributions for substantive activities has already been felt.

6. Since only the posts of Director are approved by the General Assembly to be financed from the regular budget, the lack of resources has resulted in the reduction of local staff. In this regard, it should be recalled that, on a temporary basis, the General Assembly, by its resolution 47/219 B of 6 May 1993, approved the commitment authority of $150,000 under section 37, Department of political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 in order to provide for the administrative support of the regional centres. However, no such provision was made for the biennium 1994-1995. Under the circumstances, the centres have not been able to develop their full capacity and may thus miss new opportunities for them to contribute to the process of promoting regional approaches to disarmament and security. Because of serious financial constraints, the programmes of the centres during the reporting period have been readjusted accordingly, resulting in curtailed activities. Therefore, should Member States be unwilling to finance the administrative costs of the centres, alternative solutions will have to be found in order for them to fulfil their mandates and play an effective role. Failure in this may bring the operation of the centres to a halt.

7. It should be recalled that the United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, in Latin America and the Caribbean and in Asia and the Pacific were established in 1986, 1987 and 1988 respectively. The centres function under the auspices of the Centre for Disarmament Affairs, which acts as the focal point for coordinating inputs to the activities of the centres by pertinent organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system. The centres are located respectively at Lomé, Lima, and Kathmandu.

A. Regional Centre in Africa

1. Objectives and activities of the Centre

8. During the reporting period, the Centre's activities continued to focus primarily on the dissemination of information relating to disarmament, peace and security within the African context. Because of the serious financial constraints faced by the Centre and the prevailing local situation, the Centre has been operating in a very limited manner.

9. The Centre also continued to distribute information materials on disarmament and related issues published by the Secretariat and other United Nations organizations, including the Newsletter of the Centre for Disarmament Affairs.

10. The Centre's documentation/reference library continued to receive publications from within and outside the African region and provided library facilities to students and researchers.

11. The Centre provided substantive and organizational support to the third ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held from 30 August to 3 September 1993 at Libreville, and its fourth meeting, held from 4 to 8 April 1994 at Yaoundé. The Centre will continue to provide similar support to the Committee's fifth ministerial meeting, scheduled to take place at Yaoundé, from 5 to 9 September 1994. The Centre also provided secretarial and substantive support to the Secretary-General's advisory mission to Mali concerning the proliferation of illicit small arms in the Saharo-Sahelian subregion, which took place in August 1994.

12. Because of the lack of sufficient financial resources, the workshop on "Post conflict integration of the armed forces and civil-military relations in southern Africa", initially scheduled to take place at Harare, has been postponed to the first half of 1995.

13. In response to invitations extended to the Centre, the Acting Director of the Centre participated in a high-level workshop on "Restructuring the security forces for a new South Africa", organized by the Southern African Peacemaking Project of the Institute of International Education, held at Harare from 26 to 28 January 1994. He also attended a working meeting on "Demobilization and reintegration of former soldiers" held in New York on 7 June 1994, organized by the Refugee Policy Group, and a World-Bank-sponsored seminar on "Demobilization and reintegration", held in Washington, D.C. on 21 June 1994. At the invitation of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), he made a presentation on "Disarmament and demilitarization in southern Africa" at a ministerial meeting held at Windhoek from 11 to 16 July 1994.

2. Staffing and finance

14. Since the resignation of its Director in July 1992, responsibility for the Centre has been assumed by its Acting Director. At the same time, funding shortfalls have necessitated freezing one General Service post of the Centre since 31 March 1994 in addition to the three that were frozen the previous year.

15. Since the submission of the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/48/346), voluntary contributions in the amount of $36,430.43 have been pledged to the Centre, and a total of $28,000 had been received as of July 1994. The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to the Governments of Australia and Norway for their generous contributions.

B. Regional Centre in Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Objectives and activities of the Centre

16. During the reporting period, the Centre, despite severe financial constraints, continued to fulfil its mandate in so far as possible and maintain its contacts and cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations, research centres, academic institutions and other United Nations bodies so as to further the objectives of the Centre.

17. The Centre continued to expand its efforts, mainly through publication activities, in promoting awareness of the current threats to peace, of disarmament in the region and of the means for preventing or reducing the causes of tension or insecurity.

18. The Centre also continued to strengthen its contacts and cooperation with other United Nations bodies, governmental and non-governmental organizations and academic and other institutions. In this connection, the Centre is providing assistance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru in its organization of an international seminar on "The implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention", scheduled to be held in September 1994. It is also working on a proposal from the organization International Alert, based in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to co-host a colloquium on "Peace-making in Latin America", scheduled to be held at Lima, during the second half of November 1994.

19. At the regional level, the Centre is committed to establishing stronger ties and coordination with the Organization of American States (OAS), especially with its Special Commission on Hemispheric Security. The meeting of experts on "Confidence-building measures and security mechanisms in the region" held at Buenos Aires in March 1994, is an example of possible areas of cooperation that the Centre intends to pursue in the near future.

20. The Centre's reference Library has continued to expand with the addition of publications, both of the United Nations and from donations and acquisitions. The library serves as a useful source of bibliographical material on peace, security, disarmament, development and international relations for researchers and students.

21. A book containing the proceedings of the seminar on "Proliferation and confidence- and security-building measures", organized by the Centre and held at Asunción in January 1993, was published by the Centre and officially released in Lima on 20 June 1994, at a ceremony attended by high-level Peruvian officials, diplomats, academics, military and researchers.

22. The Centre has continued to publish its quarterly Boletín containing news on United Nations activities and developments in the area of disarmament, feature articles on Latin American disarmament and security issues, and information on the activities and publications of non-governmental organizations and research centres engaged in areas related to the work of the Centre. Four issues of the Boletín have been produced during the reporting period.

2. Staffing and finance

23. The Director of the Centre resigned in August 1993 and, since then, responsibility for the Centre has been assumed by the Officer-in-Charge.

24. Since the submission of the previous report of the Secretary-General, voluntary contributions in the amount of $30,757 have been pledged; a total of $23,304.54 had been received as of July 1994. The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to the Governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Spain and Mexico for their generous contributions to the Centre.

C. Regional Centre in Asia and the Pacific

1. Objectives and activities of the Centre

25. During the reporting period, the Centre continued to carry out its activities in accordance with its mandate. While financial resources available to the Centre remain limited, the Centre managed to organize two major regional meetings at Kathmandu and Hiroshima, Japan, respectively, as well as three one-day seminars at Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Kyoto, Japan, respectively. Its activities also included disseminating information on United Nations activities in the field of disarmament, and responding to inquiries from the general public, students and non-governmental organizations.

26. The Director continued to hold consultations with Member States in New York, Kathmandu and Hiroshima, as well as with academic researchers within the Asia-Pacific region to seek their views on how to maximize the use of the Centre and implement its mandate effectively. The consultations revealed a wide recognition that the Centre should encourage regional and subregional dialogue for the enhancement of openness, transparency and confidence-building, and the promotion of disarmament and security through the organization of regional meetings with an agenda appropriately adjusted to focus on these issues.

27. The meetings organized by the Centre are intended to promote regional dialogue, through which pressing disarmament and security issues can be identified and an optimum and region-oriented solution can be found. The maintenance and promotion of these dialogues is now called the "Kathmandu process", the continuation of which has gained strong support from Member States within the region. Also, strong support was expressed for the idea of the creation of a close network, linking the Centre and its constituencies within the region, as a way of exchanging data and information related to disarmament and security.

28. A regional meeting, the sixth in the series, on "Cooperation in the maintenance of peace and security and disarmament" was held at Kathmandu from 31 January to 2 February 1994. A total of 47 participants from Governments, research institutes, the mass media and non-governmental organizations attended the meeting. Against the backdrop of the increasing importance of regional approaches, and in the context of a new security dimension, the meeting reviewed issues such as the maintenance of peace and security and regional disarmament within the Asia-Pacific region. The meeting also addressed non-proliferation of

weapons of mass destruction in south Asia, responsibilities of the nuclear-weapon States, monitoring non-proliferation, and new dimensions of nuclear issues on the Korean Peninsula. The major presentations made at the meeting were later published by the Centre for Disarmament Affairs in its Topical Papers Series, No. 18.

29. In cooperation with the Prefecture and City of Hiroshima, as well as the Government of Japan, the Centre organized a disarmament conference on "Transparency in armaments, regional dialogue and disarmament", which was held at Hiroshima, Japan, from 24 to 27 May 1994. A total of 67 participants and 17 observers from Governments, research institutes, non-governmental organizations and the media from within and outside the Asia-Pacific region attended the conference.

30. In order to meet the increasing interest in promoting regional approaches to security and disarmament issues, and building upon the results of the Centre's previous activities, the conference focused its work on initiatives to promote regional dialogues that were being explored in governmental and non-governmental sectors. These included such topics as the prospect of a regional forum of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), conditions for north-east Asia regional dialogue, conditions for south Asia regional dialogue, and the Korean Peninsula. In this connection, the conference reviewed the applicability of the "Guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security", adopted by consensus at the 1993 session of the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

31. The conference also focused on the current trends in nuclear disarmament, such as nuclear reduction, the responsibilities of nuclear-weapon States, threshold States, a comprehensive nuclear test ban and nuclear non-proliferation. The papers presented at the conference were later published by the Centre for Disarmament Affairs in its Topical Papers Series, No. 20.

32. In conjunction with the disarmament conference held at Hiroshima, the Centre cooperated with the local authorities in organizing the following three one-day seminars: "Nuclear disarmament and security talks today", held at Hiroshima on 27 May 1994; "Nuclear and other disarmament efforts", held at Nagasaki on 29 May; and "New trends in nuclear disarmament", held at Kyoto on 31 May 1994. Each of these seminars consisted of presentations by five to seven panelists on various aspects of nuclear disarmament and conditions for regional dialogue, followed by question-and-answer sessions, during which a broad exchange of views between the panelists and audience took place.

33. At the invitation of the Programme for Promoting Nuclear Non-Proliferation, a non-governmental organization, the Director of the Centre participated in its meeting on "South-Asia nuclear energy and nuclear non-proliferation" held from 5 to 7 November 1993, at Kandy, Sri Lanka. The Director also attended a regional conference on "Studying Asia-Pacific security" organized jointly by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies and the University of Toronto-York University Joint Centre for Asia Pacific Studies, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 2 to 15 December 1993. These meetings provided a good opportunity for the Centre to strengthen its interaction with non-governmental organizations and academic institutes.

2. Staffing and finance

34. Because of the serious financial constraints, apart from its Director, the Centre has been without any local staff support since its establishment. In this regard, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations information officers at Kathmandu have provided the Centre with logistic support in its organization of the annual regional meeting held at Kathmandu in January 1994 (see para. 28 above).

35. Since the submission of the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly in 1993, voluntary contributions in the amount of $58,638.32 have been pledged to the Centre, and a total of $7,808.32 had been received as of July 1994. The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to the Governments of China, Italy, Japan, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand, as well as Rissho Kosei-Kai, a Japanese non-governmental organization, for their generous contributions.

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NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNDER ARTICLE 12, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and with the consent of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to notify the General Assembly of matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Security Council and of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal.

2. The matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that have been discussed during the period since the notification to the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly (A/48/411 and Add.1-3) are as follows:

1. The situation in Croatia.

2. The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3. The situation in Angola.

4. The question concerning Haiti.

5. The situation in Georgia.

6. The situation in Somalia.

7. The situation in Liberia.

8. Security of United Nations operations.

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9. United Nations Protection Force.

10. The situation in Cambodia.

11. The situation concerning Rwanda.

12. Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

13. The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh.

14. Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

15. The situation in Burundi.

16. The situation in Mozambique.

17. Central America: efforts towards peace.

18. Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

19. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

20. The situation in the Middle East.

21. The situation in Cyprus.

22. The situation in Afghanistan.

23. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.

24. The situation concerning Western Sahara.

25. Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/254)

Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/322).

26. Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994.

27. An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping.

28. Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 27 May 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/631).

29. The situation in the Republic of Yemen.

3. During the same period, the Security Council has not discussed at a formal meeting the following matters of which it remains seized:

1. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council.

2. The Palestine question.

3. The India-Pakistan question (S/628).

4. The Hyderabad question (S/986).

5. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963).

6. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378).

7. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4605).

8. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect of the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security (S/4844 and S/4847).

9. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5934 and S/5941).

10. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5935).

11. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (S/10411).

12. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409).

13. Complaint by Cuba (S/10993).

14. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran (S/11216).

15. The situation in Timor (S/11899).

16. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.

17. The situation in the Comoros (S/11953).

18. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (S/12017).

19. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

20. Complaint by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, of the "act of aggression" by Israel against the Republic of Uganda (S/12126).

21. Complaint by Greece against Turkey (S/12167).

22. Complaint by Benin (S/12278).

23. The situation between Iran and Iraq.

24. Complaint by Iraq (S/14509).

25. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15615).

26. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15914).

27. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15947)

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15948)

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15949)

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15950)

Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15951).

28. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16431).

29. Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16574).

30. Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16765).

31. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509).

32. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787).

33. Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17940)

Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17941)

Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17946).

34. Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17982).

35. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17991)

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17992)

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17993)

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17994).

36. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19488)

Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19489).

37. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798).

38. Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/20336)

Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/20337).

39. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20364)

Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20367).

40. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120).

41. United Nations peace-keeping operations.

42. Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435)

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442).

43. Letter dated 17 May 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/22609)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (S/22627 and Add.1).

44. Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23052)

Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23053)

Letter dated 20 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23057)

Letter dated 24 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23069).

45. Letter dated 30 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23098).

46. Letter dated 24 November 1991 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23239)

Letter dated 21 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23232)

Letter dated 26 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23247).

47. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) (S/23280).

48. Oral report of the Secretary-General pursuant to his report of 5 January 1992.

49. Further reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) (S/23363 and Add.1; S/23513; S/23592 and Add.1).

50. Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23445).

51. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

(b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435)

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442)

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685).

52. Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/23671 and Add.1; S/24145 and Corr.1; S/24556; S/24858 and Add.1).

53. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/23777).

54. Letter dated 23 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23833)

Letter dated 24 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23838).

55. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 749 (1992) (S/23900).

56. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992) (S/24000)

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23997)

Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24024).

57. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 757 (1992) (S/24075 and Add.1).

58. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992) and paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 758 (1992) (S/24100 and Corr.1).

59. Oral reports by the Secretary-General on 26 and 29 June 1992 pursuant to Security Council resolution 758 (1992) (S/24201).

60. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992) (S/24188).

61. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 758 (1992) and 761 (1992) (S/24263 and Add.1).

62. Letter dated 11 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24264)

Letter dated 12 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24265)

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24266)

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24270)

Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24305).

63. Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24333).

64. Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24376)

Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24377).

65. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 762 (1992) (S/24353 and Add.1).

66. Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24393)

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24394)

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24395)

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24396).

67. Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24401)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24409)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24410)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24412)

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24413)

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24415)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24416)

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24419)

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24423)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24431)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24433)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24439)

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24440).

68. Letter dated 28 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

69. Letter dated 24 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24509).

70. Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24540).

71. Draft resolution contained in document S/24570.

72. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 743 (1992) and 762 (1992) (S/26400).

73. Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24401)

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24409)

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Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24440)

Letter dated 5 October 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24620).

74. Oral report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II).

75. Letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

76. Letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24736).

77. The situation in Tajikistan.

78. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

(b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435)

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442)

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685 and Add.1)

Letter dated 3 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24386)

Letter dated 19 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24828).

79. Report of the Secretary-General on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (S/24923).

80. Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24996).

81. The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia.

82. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/25264 and Corr.1).

83. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 807 (1993) (S/25470 and Add.1).

84. Participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the work of the Economic and Social Council.

85. Letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25405)

Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25445)

Note by the Secretary-General (S/25556).

86. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

87. Applications made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia.

88. Follow up to resolution 817 (1993).

89. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol.

90. Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

91. The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border.

UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/49/391
16 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Item 87 of the provisional agenda*

QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR

Progress report of the Secretary-General

1. The purpose of the present report is to inform the General Assembly, as I have done in past years, of the continuing exercise of my good offices aimed at finding a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor. The dialogue between Indonesia and Portugal has been under way since 1983. After an interruption in 1991, it was reactivated towards the end of 1992. Since then, I have held four rounds of discussions with the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Portugal. Through my aides, I have also kept in touch with East Timorese groups and personalities representing various shades of political opinion.

2. As indicated in my report last year (A/48/418), the positions of the two Governments on the issue of the Territory's status remain far apart. Nevertheless, an improved atmosphere has recently been achieved in the dialogue. The two sides have shown a manifest interest in avoiding a confrontational approach and have carried out a number of mutually agreed confidence-building measures, primarily of a humanitarian nature. I have urged both parties to build on these steps and to consider a number of concrete ideas that could further advance the talks while improving conditions and fostering confidence inside East Timor. At the last round of talks, held at Geneva on 6 May 1994, agreement was reached on a number of steps to be undertaken by both sides (see press release SG/SM/5283). These points of agreement were arrived at following a series of thorough consultations before the Geneva meeting. The consultations included discussions with the Permanent Representatives of the two sides in New York, and exploratory discussions on a wide range of ideas, in January 1994, in Portugal, Indonesia, East Timor and Australia with senior government officials, East Timorese political and religious leaders and others representing differing trends of Timorese opinion.

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* A/49/150.

3. I will highlight three of the points that were agreed upon at the last round of talks. Firstly, the two Ministers agreed that access to East Timor for the United Nations and human rights and humanitarian organizations, as well as visits to East Timor by East Timorese living abroad and visits of East Timorese to Portugal, should be continued and expanded. Secondly, I underlined to the two Ministers that a dialogue among East Timorese representatives of all shades of opinion could make important contributions to the ongoing bilateral dialogue under my auspices. The two Ministers have agreed that I should explore ways of convening such an all-inclusive intra-Timorese dialogue. Thirdly, the two Ministers expressed their willingness to meet separately with East Timorese representatives holding opposing views on the political status of East Timor, i.e., the Foreign Minister of Portugal would meet with those who support integration with Indonesia, and the Foreign Minister of Indonesia with those opposed to integration. I intend to facilitate these meetings in the near future.

4. Human rights issues have figured prominently in the dialogue between Indonesia and Portugal under my auspices, among them the full accounting for those who died or are still missing as a result of the violent and tragic incident which took place at Dili on 12 November 1991. I have continued to discuss with the Indonesian Government the situation of East Timorese in custody, including the leader of the armed independence movement, Jose "Xanana" Gusmao, who is serving a 20-year prison term after his capture in November 1992, and the need for taking measures aimed at their early release. In addition, the appropriate human rights organs of the United Nations have continued to deal with the situation in East Timor. In March 1994, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a consensus statement on the subject (see E/1994/24-E/CN.4/1994/132, para. 482). The Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities also discussed the issue at its forty-sixth session in August 1994. In July 1994, the Commission's Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions visited East Timor at the invitation of the Indonesian Government.

5. In the coming months, I intend to assist the two Governments in identifying a series of issues for consideration by them in advance of the next round of talks, including possible avenues towards achieving a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution. I will shortly undertake a series of consultations with various East Timorese groups and personalities with a view to convening an all-inclusive intra-Timorese dialogue.

6. The next round of talks between the two Foreign Ministers will be held at Geneva in the first half of January 1995.

UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/49/391*
22 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Item 87 of the provisional agenda**

QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** A/49/150.

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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28 September 1994

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Forty-ninth session
Item 87 of the provisional agenda***

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6. The next round of talks between the two Foreign Ministers will be held at Geneva in the first half of January 1995.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/49/392
S/1994/1061
16 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 8 of the provisional agenda*
ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND
ORGANIZATION OF WORK

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 12 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter which I have sent today to H.E. Mr. Juan Antonio Yañez-Barnuevo, President of the Security Council.

I would be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 8 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mr. Danilo Türk
Permanent Representative

* A/49/150.

Annex

Letter dated 12 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In connection with the letter dated 13 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/850), I wish to bring to your attention the views of the Republic of Slovenia regarding certain assertions contained in the statement by the delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the working group on succession issues of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, as well as in some other materials presented by the so-called "Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia".

Slovenia is concerned at the fact that the delegation of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Serbia and Montenegro) is consistently undermining the efforts for an early solution of the succession issue, in particular by rejecting the definition of State property that was accepted by all other participants at the conference.

Furthermore, the groundless assertion that the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Serbia and Montenegro) is the "predecessor State" contravenes Security Council resolutions 777 (1992) and 821 (1993) and General Assembly resolutions 47/1 and 47/229, stating that the State formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has ceased to exist and that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as one of the successor States to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, should apply for membership in the United Nations.

In addition, the allegations of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that the "seceded parts of the Yugoslav Federation hold in actual fact the assets and rights in their territories which were financed jointly and they are doing it without legal title" (para. 10) or that "Slovenia unlawfully seized part of the State Archives" (para. 16), contravene the generally accepted view that the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been dissolved and ceased to exist. Such allegations must be rejected.

Slovenia wishes to reiterate the need for the Security Council and the General Assembly to take the necessary action for the definite termination of the membership of the former Yugoslavia in the United Nations. This action, which is a logical step required by the provisions of the relevant resolutions already adopted, would also help in eliminating any ambiguity concerning the issues of State succession.

I would be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mr. Danilo Türk
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/393
S/1994/1062
16 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 151 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES IN CROATIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 16 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 16 September 1994 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, Mr. Mate Granić, addressed to you.

I would kindly request your assistance in distributing the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under item 151 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

* A/49/150.

Annex

Letter dated 16 September 1994 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General

The Government of the Republic of Croatia is seriously concerned about the latest developments in the region. The continuing support by the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" for the Belgrade proxies in the occupied territories of Croatia as well as for the political and paramilitary leadership of Serbs in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is becoming a new source of increasing instability in the region.

A series of events attests to the ever-greater covert and overt cooperation of these three parties, in both the political and the military fields. An offensive by paramilitary units controlled by the Knin authorities against the United Nations-declared safe area of Bihać is continuing unabated. Our information indicates that these paramilitary units included up to 25 tanks, 40 artillery pieces of various type and calibre and numerous armoured personnel carriers (APCs); several complete or semi-complete units on the level of a brigade were reported to be active in this operation, with up to 1,700 troops.

The number of troops and equipment alone would indicate that this cannot be the action of local paramilitary units from the occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia. Further, a simultaneous action by the Bosnian Serb paramilitary units in the same safe area, in the view of the Croatian authorities, clearly indicates that this offensive is a coordinated and well-planned military offensive, with the goal to seize the Banja Luka-Knin railway.

Should this operation succeed, the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and eventually in Croatia as well, would be further destabilized at a very critical juncture in the ongoing Contact Group peace initiative. I would also like to draw your attention to the extremely adverse effects this offensive is having on the plight of some 50,000 refugees from the region of western Bosnia: these unfortunate people are faced with the prospect of spending a winter in totally inadequate conditions and practically in the care of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

When this action around Bihać is put into the perspective of continuing attacks on two extreme locations in the territory of Croatia, the surroundings of Županja in the north and Dubrovnik in the south (S/1994/1052) - wider coordination of Serbian attacks, with the cooperation of Serbian paramilitary units from the occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia, the Bosnian Serb paramilitary units and units of the "Yugoslav Army" from the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" can clearly be established. It is the view of the Croatian Government that the actions were instigated, planned and coordinated from Belgrade.

The situation in Bihać is a test case on the resoluteness of the international community in implementing the relevant resolutions of the Security

Council, including those resolutions that provide for the control of the Croatian borders and the resolutions designating Bihać as a United Nations-protected safe area.

The attacks on Bihać, Županja and Dubrovnik clearly prove the Yugoslav/Serbian side's utter disregard for borders between sovereign United Nations Member States, and specifically for those under temporary United Nations supervision. These grave repeated incidents also prove their disregard for any type of cease-fire agreement.

One thus has seriously to doubt and question the willingness, or even the ability, of the Belgrade authorities to fulfil their commitment to continue the isolation of Bosnian Serbs, and to bring consequent pressure on the proxy authorities in the occupied territories of Croatia. In the view of my Government, the open involvement of the Knin paramilitary forces in the offensive attacks on Bihać clearly calls for tightening the sanctions against the Serbian authorities in the United Nations protected areas (UNPAs) as well. In view of the evident and clearly established collusion between Knin and Pale, the Security Council should immediately act accordingly.

I have to underscore once again the resoluteness of the Croatian Government in its position that any act of formal or factual political or military unification of the occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia with any entity on the territory of the former Yugoslavia shall not be tolerated, not only in light of the interests of Croatia, but also because any such act would be in clear contravention of every single United Nations Security Council resolution.

(Signed) Mate GRANIĆ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs